than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS: If there still remain a man, woman, or child, in this Confederacy, so wilfully blind to the actions as well as the declarations of the inhuman fee, who has for four years been doing all he can to crush and destroy us, as to cherish in his secret heart. the hope that he may be spared, in case we are overcome, let him or her read the following, as the expression of the feeling on the part of that grave and wealthy body, a body of the leading men of New York, who, heretofore, have been held in the highest respect by the "Chamber of Commerce of New York." and drive that hope from his heart at once, and learn that his only escape, from their tender mercies, is in the support of our armies and our success on the field of battle. If the diabolical hatred and malice, as shown in their house burnings, turning old men, women and children out of their houses in midwinter, without a morsel to eat, or wherewith to protect themselves from the cold; if their robberries of the persons and violations of weak women, the murder of unresisting men, women and children, be considered, by so respectable a body as the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as "milk and water treatment" now, what will that treatment be when they have us unable to resist or revenge, and wholly in their power, with all the hate and malice bearing fanatics, of the North, turned loose upon us? Let us not deceive ourselves thus. No! Not one of us will be allowed to escape their malice and rapacious greed, whether Union man or early secessionists, if he have property to attract Northern avarice. RELIEF FOR SAVANNAM.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to consider the proposition to send relief to the "loyal" citizens of Savannah, a number of speeches were made. We have only room for the following:

Capt. Marshall here arose and said that with regard to coaxing these people back into the Union, he had despaired if it entirely .-My friend, Mr. Blunt, said he, has recently returned from Tennessee, and he says there is not a particle of Union sentiment existing there. I know there is scarcely any in Louisiana; and I have long despaired of anything, except through bayonets and bullets. This, I am satisfied, is the only way that this Union can ever be restored. They must come back by conquest. We have had enough of this milk and water business. We have seen, through the process of three or four years, that the only way to bring back the rebels is to whip them back. We have seen that there is no Union sentiment among them, and that they expect this kind of treatment and nothing else-that they expect never to come back into the Union, except through the medium of sharp steel and hot lead. Therefore, I do not believe in all this talk; there is nothing

Gen. Walbridge called for a vote on his resolution. Before the vote was put, how-

General Watmore was in favor that nothing should go forth from the Committee in opposition to Captain Marshall's sentiments. In the action of the Committee the sentiment of New York, and indeed of the whole country, should be seen, to the effect that this rebellion is to be put down by force of arms alone. And, while the rebellion was under discussion, he would add that England and France are recognizing the President of the United States as only the President of a portion of the nation and not of the whole.

Before the meeting adjourned, Gen. Walbridge expressed himself of a similar opinion with Captain Marshall and Gen. Watmore .-He was in favor of putting down the rebels by force of arms, and attending to France and England afterward.

For the Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS :- You will see by the annexed extract from a letter from that good patriot, wise statesman, and practical man of sense, President James Madison, that your correspondent 'H. K. B., a North Carolina Farmer," is fully supported by Mr. Madison in many of his views, as to our using our ne-groes to fill the ranks of our armies. Please publish the extract.

[Extract from a letter written by James Madison to Joseph Jones, member of Virginia Assembly, dated at Philadelphia, Nov. 28,

"DEAR SIR-Yours of the eighteenth came yesterday. I am glad to find the Legislature persists in their resolution to recruit their line of army, for the war, though without deciding on the expediency of the mode under their consideration. Would it not be as well to liberate and make soldiers at once of the blacks, themselves, as to make them instruments for enlisting soldiers? It would certainly be more consonant to the principles of liberty, which enght never to be lost sight of in a contest for liberty; and with white officers, and a majority of white soldiers, no imaginable dauger could be feared from them-. relves, as there certainly could be none from the effect of the example on those who should remain in bendage, experience having shownthat a freedman immediately loses all attachment [te] and sympathy with his former fellow slaves."

NOT TRUE. - The Raleigh Standard says that the Senior Editor of the Observer "has been heard to say that he has held up the bright side as long as he could." The Standard has probably been misinformed. The Senior Editor of the Observer never said that, they may see how smoothly, how harmoniously nor anything like .it.

people that the cause is regarded as hopeless, racy still behold in the proud banners of the and that they might as well make up their Union the symbol, of peace, and still labor for net now believe, and trust in God we never shall have reason to believe, that the cause of our country is hopeless, that there is no bright side to be held up. Should such a time ever come, it will be brought less by the armies of the enemy without than by the croaking and cowardice of men withir, who, after helping to bring on the war, and pledging "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain it, have been the first to desert and betray .- Fayetteville Observer

"Fine day for the race," said a wag to a sporting friend one bright morning lately. "What race ?" anxiously inquired the friend. "Why, the human race to be sure, was the

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. }

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

Oh, wild is the tempest and dark is the night, But soon will the daybreak be dawning; Then the friends of yore Shall blossom once more, we'll all meet again in the morning!

TO MY MOTHER.

Art thou doomed in a far distant region to roam, To meet the cold gaze of the stranger; Do'st thou years for the smiles of the loved ones While thou pray'st God to shield them from dan-

Ah! the night of the waters may shadow my form. Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning; And thou'lt mingle once more With the loved ones on shore,

For we'll all meet again in the morning. Do'st thou miss the sweet voice of a fond loving whose music brought balm to thy sorrow?

Did'st thou see him decline in the victory he wen, Nor fell one bright hope for the morrow? Oh, cheer up, dear mother! the night may be dark,
Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning;

Of all ties bereft, One hope is still left, We'll all meet again in the morning.

Oh, servant of Christ! too heavy the cross-Has thy trust in the Master been shaken? In doubt and in darkness thy faith hath been lost, And thou criest, "My God, I'm forsaken;" But, cheer up, dear mother ! the night cannot last, And soon will the daybreak be dawning;

Then the trials of earth We have borne from our birth, Will all be made right in the morning.

The Gold Market.

The decline in gold has been very rapid within the past four days. On Thursday, the . brokers refused to buy at fifty, and a number of the hoarders of specie were upon the street. anxious to sell. Yesterday, gold was very dull at forty-seven and eight. In the afternoon, several small sums were sold at the latter price, though the market, at a later hour. had a downward tendency.

Several causes have combined to bring about this effect :- the strenuous measures recommended by Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, to Congress; the decided action of that body in determining, by a vote of fortythree yeas, to thirty-one pays, to seize all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy, on Government account; and the closing of the

port of Wilmington.

The scheme of finance now determined upon, and likely to be carried into effect, may be comprehensively stated thus: The cotton and tobacco of the country, having been made the property of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed, under authority of Congress, to borrow specie, giving cotton and tobacco as security. This specie will be speedily applied to the redemption of a large portion of the Confederate notes now afloat at a moderate discount. No more notes to be issued by the Department: but the incoming currency to be used for Government expenditure or cancelled. The cotton and tobacco seized will be paid for in Confederate money at the market rates (gold being the basis), at the rate of discount fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the redemption of the currency. An effort will be made to reduce the volume of the currency to a certain amount, and, if possible, to prevent its increase. This course of policy, although not formally entered upon, has, nevertheless, already been somewhat effective.

The fall of Fort Fisher, and the subsequent closing of the port of Wilmington, though deemed disastrous in a military point of view, has necessarily diminished the value of gold by lessening the demand. The public are not aware of the vast amount of influence exercised over the gold market by the operations of the blockade-running at Wilmington, From twenty, thousand to one hundred thousand dollars in gold were required to meet the weekly demands of the buyers, and nearl all the gold drawn from the market flowed out through that channel. On Monday morning last, one thousand dollars in gold were sold at sixty two and a half in Confederate money for one in specie. Two hours afterward came the news of the fall of Fort Fisher. Immediately gold rose to seventyone, and for several days continued to ad vance, through the combined influence of the brokers, till it reached seventy-six; but here it stopped, and has since had a steady down-

ward tendency. So far, then, as the monetary affairs of the Confederacy are concerned, our prospects are brighter than for many days past; and should our currency continue to improve under the wholesome treatment now advised and in contemplation, our prospects in other points of view cannot grow worse,-Richmond Dis-

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- In the Federal House of Representatives on the 10th, in the dicussion of the proposed amendment for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Fernando Wood discussed at length the want of power and impolicy of amending the Constitution in the way proposed. He said he should, on a future occasion, speak upon the condition of the country, and attempt to elucidate the following prepositions. First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which prevades all classes at the North. Second, sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happines, and his struggles to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors. Third, a reiteration of his belief that the bouth cannot be conquered or be compelled to submit to a sectional Northern Government, and that even if reduced to a guerrilla warfare, which is not probable, they can hold the Southern country and render it valueless for at least half a century. Fourth, an expression of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democracy, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, that the machinery of the grand fabric of the fathers Let no one be deceived by this scarcely dis-guised effort to persuade the Legislature and the nored and forgotten. Fifth, that the Democmission and subjugation. We do a cessation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to rescue the sweet spirit of Union ere it perish amid the carnage and vengeance of civil war. Sixth, that if the Southern States will return to the Union, the Northern States or people will in turn recognize by Constitutional amendment the sovereignty and independence of the Southern States over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Government. Seventh, and that thereupon Northern and Southern people shall pledge themselves to a hearty support of measures, peaceable or forcible, for the acquisation of Canada, Mexico and Cubs, and the freedom of Ireland.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends, but quickly to their mistortunes.

CHEETING AT AUCTION. Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on Friday evening at 71/2 o'clock : 4000 yds heavy Brown 4-4 and 7-8 Sheetings, by the peice or bale, and other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Auctioneer. AVENPORT FEMALE COL-LEGE.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C. Charges per Session or half year: Beard \$800;
Tuition \$175; Music, and use Piane, \$175, etc.—
For Board and Tuition, per half year, if paid in
Provisions at peace prices, \$63,50. An accomplished corps of Instructors will be at their posts. The undersigned will conduct pupils to the Colledge, leaving Charlotte by the evening train, February 20, and Salisbury, in the morning, February 21. Address

A. G. STACY, President.
P. S.—Papils will furnish lights, sheets, pillowcases, towels and drinking cup.

REWARD The reward of \$500 heretofore offered by Chas. Manly, Esq., for the apprehension of his boy JOHN, is hereby revoked, and I hereby offer

One Thousand Dollars for the apprehen-ion of said boy JOHN, se that I get him. John is thirty-seven years of age, black, slender frame, walks as if weak in the knees, is about five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 135 pounds. He has a wife in Raleigh, and is probably lurking about the city.
ian 25-d4t
L. C. MANLY.

Wilmington Journal and Danville Appeal copy one time and send bill to this office.

REWARD

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable private residences in the town of Goldsboro', is now offered for sale .-The House and improvements are all in good i pair and are beautifully located in the center of a four acre lot, which is in a high state of cultivation. It will be sold for Con ederate meney. All the household and kitchen furniture may be had by the purchaser if desired. Apply to WM. ROBINSON, jan 21.3t Goldsboro', N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, N. C. Or, W. T. ALSTON, jan 21-d2w\* Yarboro' House, Raleigh. HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, )

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865, IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL, Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 41/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. \_\_\_ Montgomery, of Blount

County, Tennessee. WRIGHT HUSKE, Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp. C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

FOR SALE.

1 Light Four-Horse Wagon, with Iron Axles, nearly new.

I One-Horse Wagon, entirely new.

Double-Seat Rockaway, for one or two

horses, nearly new. 1 Single-Seat Rockaway, nearly new. 1 Good Buggy and Harness, newly repaired. 1 Dump Cart, entirely new.

I am prepared to Repair, Paint and Trim Bugguies, Carriages, &c. S. W. TERRELL.

jan 19-d4t-w6t\* Rolesville, Wake County. THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. B., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers

as well as good scholars. COL. WM. BINGHAM, Address. Superintendent. Oaks, N.C.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGEN-CER, PROTESTAN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE

CONFEDERATE STATES, is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCE PUBLISHING AS-SOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA. REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M.,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-CASE, IN ADVANCE: For three months......\$ 5. For six months...... 10 For one year 20
\*\*For Army or Hospital distribution, a de-

duction of twenty-five per cent. \* \* All communications should be addressed Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in exis-tence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprisng editor. It has a fair share of job work and ad-

vertising custom. If not disposed of by the first

dtfeb1

of February, other arrangements will be made for

a continuance of the establishment. OTICE WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsbo ro', for the army in Virginia, by the way of Dan-ville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes, properly marked and weighed, will be taken

charge of and duly delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's
Brigades were sold at auction, and 1 am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount fer which they were sold.

jan 20-dtd WALTER A. THOMPSON.

TRS. MILLER continues to accommodate

M Boarders, by the day, week or month.

FOR SALE.

One hundred and fifteen Belns of Cotton. Apply immediately to Raleigh. jan 20-d3t

MEGROES FOR SALE. I will sell privately a likely young man, 26 years old, and a good Blacksmith. Also, a boy 11 years old. Both sound and healthy.

Q. BUSBEE,

OR SALE.

January 20, 1865-d6t

A Fine new Carriage, cheap. Apply to GEO? A. SMITH, jan 17-d10t\* Halifax, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED

I want a Teacher for a small school of good boys. He must be exempt from military service, of good moral character and qualified to teach the English and Latin languages.

JOHN R. MOORE,

jan 14-d10t Gaston N. C.

CTOCKHOLDERS MEETING. A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy. By order of the President : jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

F. POWELL AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

\* \* Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile ; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigt, N. C. jan 9 dtf

DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

\* Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERTO A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m\*

TOTICE

By applying at the Office of the State Journal, Goldsboro', N. C., soon, one of the most desirable situations in this place can be purchased, together with household and kitchen furniture.

HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE Lying on the waters of South Buffalo, near Alamance Church, and 4 miles east of Greensboro', the centre of business in Western North Carolina. Three hundred acres cleared and in cultivation: ninety in Winter Oats, twenty in Grass, and 20 of the remainder now broke and sub-soiled for a Corn crop. With the farm can be purchased 20 head of Stock Hogs, and 15 head of horned Cattle. I on the premises is a Two-story Residence, containing six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negro houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent Water near the Dwelling house. All can be purchased on good terms, for CASH. A ply to

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM,

jan-19-d5t\* Greensboro', N. C. REWARD

LOST or taken by mistake, abox marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. A. P. C. BRYAN,

Agent Southern Express Company. jan 18-dtf

FORSALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL, in order, made by Talbert & Brother, in Richmond, Va., with two circular 50-inch Saws, and a Grist Mill. Can be seen at Milton, Wayne County, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Also, a Lot of damaged Saws.

A lot of Patent Belting, made by Camble & Co., One of Double Leather, 18 in. wide, 80 ft. long. One of Single do 17 do do 80 do do One of do do 15 do do One of do One of do do 10 do do

One of do do 6 One Lot of Wrought Iron. do 6 do do One Lot of Cast Iron. One Sewing Machine (new) made by Wheeler

& Wilson, with extra Plate and Hemmer, and two dozen Needles. Apply to THOMAS J. HOWARD, High Point. or BENJAMIN ELLIS, Concord, N. C.

jan 17-d12t\*

RON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron how ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh a Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS,

dec. 28-d-tf.

Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

RARE CHANCE AT

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, without RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my lesidence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M, on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker. jan II-dtds

Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Senti-nel, (Augusta, Ga,) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.

ADVERTIBING,

jan 12-dtf

NUMBER 22.

OFFICIAL.

ADJU'T AND INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE, )

[Extract.]

XLIX. All officers of the Invalid Corps not

wholly disabled, and who have not been assigned

to duty by orders from this office, and all unassigned officers of the army will, within that days from the issue of this order, report to the General of Reserves of the State to which they

belong for temporary assigns ent to duty with the Reserves, or in the conscription service. The

provisions of this order do not apply to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of the Secretary of War:

Fayetteville Obserger copy six times.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE

RALEIGH, N. C., January, 17, 1865.

I will receive proposals until the 22nd day of

COLLARS!!

ebruary next, for the manufacture of 10,000

similar to samples to be seen at my office.

HORSE AND MULE COLLARS

Bidders must state the number which they can eliver per month. W. E. PEIRCE,

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.;

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE.

ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake,

Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their

surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous

to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness,

and themselves the mortification, of resorting to

rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to

The following are the names of my authorized

Agents: Raleiga, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Lillsboro' to be filled, and

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,

THE following Circular of Instruc-

tions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector

Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned. W. E. PEIRCE,

DERSONS who may hire their

slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and nis assistants,

for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall

have credit for the number bired in the event of a

future requisition for twelve months upon them

for their slaves for Government use; and in the

event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the

same manner as if they had been impressed or

sent voluntarily for government use without con-

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DESPECTFULLY returned.

LU Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other offi-

TYREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to author-

ize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes,

holders of such notes are hereby notified, that

after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon

presentation of the same, the Trensurer, Assist-

ant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries-as desig-

nated at foot-will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coulon bonds

payable thirty years after the first day of Janu-

ary, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said

first of January, 1865, payable on the first days

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and De-

positaries, will make weekly reports to the Re-gister of the Treasurer of such certificates issued

at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will

be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Me-

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Geor-

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Mont-

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

OTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865,

to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter,

to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of tha Assistont Treasurers of the Gonfederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after Jan.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

RICHMOND. November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon

Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under

the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby

notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a

Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds

having been placed in the hands of these officers

for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock.

No interest will be allowed thereon after January first ,1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,

\$10 000 in 4 per cent. Certificates. Also fifty

WANTED.

TREASURRY DEPARTMENT, ?

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of Trnasnry.

Halifax, N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

gomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

of January and July in each year.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

to the First Auditor.

Carolina.

Carolina.

dec 6 3taw2m

uary first, 1866.

de 13 taw2m

.jan 17-d10t\*

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,

do on and after the 1st of February.

Pittsboro' to be filled.

jan 19-d12t

concerned.

(Signed)

(Signed) jan 17-d12t

cers of this Department.

RALEIGH, N. C. January 18th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,

jan 21-d6t

deliver per month.

ian 19-dI2t

No. 11.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1865.

JOHN W. RIELY,

POST Q. M's. OFFICE, 1-

Captain & A. Q. M.

W. E. PEIRCE,

Captain and A. Q. M.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

JAS. A. SEDDON,

December 27th, 1864.

A. R. LAWTON,

Quartermaster General.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

Secretary of War.

Capt. & A. Q. M.

Ass't Adjutant General.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THESE BOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

JOB WORK of every description will be ex. scated at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON. D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STRÉET, RALEIGH, N. C Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES. C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh, Messrs. Harris & Howell. Wilmington. J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'. D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury, T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte. A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville. James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va. Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winstoi, Esq. Price of No. 11, \$12,50; No. 1, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDESTHIDEST

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and carnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound. All persons who have bides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT, JEFFREYS,

nov 18-4f Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY Applications for appointments must be thread prior to 16th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,

Superintenden oct 1-d4m \$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS. By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for

sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February, 1865, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per appum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received

This second of January, 1865. J. M. WORTH. jan 5-d36t County Commissioner.

in the payment of public taxes.

# \$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTSsettled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above men-tioned period of time. It cannot, under any cir-cum-tances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me. I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions arked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

TAIVE HUNDRED HANDS

WANTED. FIVE Hundred bands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Bailroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of. ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS. Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill-Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C. dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid. .. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILI-

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission-must be made prior to the 1st Janurry, 1865; about which time the terms will be

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, oct 24-wådtf Superintendent. Also pated, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution. Address as abové.

made known. Address

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY - RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools: " single copy.....

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c: 

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (in presa). We can also furnish all

Published in the South. \* . \* Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address oct 27 dtf REV. A. B. RAVEN.

MUSIC,

OTICE ..

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. dec 24-dim

NIEGRO AUCTION AND COM-

MISSION HOUSE. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided sape and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit. With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public

patronage. dec 19 dtf

W. P. ASKEW & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

#### Death of A. M. Gorman.

The columns of this paper are shrouded in black, a token-of mourning for the departure from this world of one of its Editors. We share the grief, which is felt in this office and community, over this sad event. Our Associate and friend-Mr. ALEXANDER M. GOR-MAN-was in attendance upon his duties in this office on Friday evening last. He was then complaining, but not apparently seriously indisposed. On Sunday, Erysipelas made its appearance, and on Tuesday night, the 24th inst., about 12 o'clock, he breathed his

We are not familiar with the incidents of Mr. Gorman's life, though we have known him for many years. He was born and raised in the city of Raleigh, was the son of Henry and Mary Gorman, and was in his 51st year of age. He was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Gales, and served his time in the Register office, under him. Afterwards he became a member of the Editorial corps, and conducted, usefully and ably, for several years, the Spirit of the Age-the organ of the cause of Temperance in the State. Our connection with the Confederate first brought us into close association with him; and for a year past, our business intercourse has been constant and most intimate-affording us a good opportunity to know and appreciate his excellency of character, and his worth. He was a man of most amiable and unexacting disposition; unpretending and inoffensive; but at the same time, of fixed opinions, and firm of purpose. He was well read-a clear thinker, and a good writer. Several of the articles in this journal, which have obtained the widest circulation, were the productions of his pen. He was an ardent patriot, who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy with unfaltering trust; and we believe he was a faithful Christian, who endeavored earnestly to obey the commandments of his Divine Master. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and an active brother of the Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons. He is gone. We believe to his rest .-We shall miss an associate whom we had come to cherish; and a companion, whose intercourse was most agreeable; and the country has lost an industrious and worthy citizen, and a sincere and true patriot.

As a token of respect for the memory of our deceased associate, Mr. ALEXANDER M. Goz-MAN, the office will be closed on to-day and no paper will be issued on Friday.

All sort of rumors were in circulation on our streets yesterday, with regard to the situation. The recent news from the North, in connection with Mr. Blair's return to Rich. mond, furnished grounds for hope that the day of peace was not far distant, and this hope produced a wonderful influence apon our good citizens. Go where we might, we saw, the effects of that hope beaming upon the countenances of men, who, amid croakings and murmurings, have ever kept their eyes steadfastly fixed upon the Star of Peace and Independence.

On the other hand, we saw a considerable shaking of heads among the croakers. They "didn't believe a word about there being a prospect for peace; Mr. Lincoln wouldn't make peace with Jeff. (not Mr.) Davis; and even, if Mr. Lincoln did take it into his head to open negotiations, why, Jeff. Davis would oppose some obstacle," &c. So that there was no earthly chance.

All we have to say, is, let the people trust the President as a constitutional officer, and peace may not be so far off as these spurious peace men would make them believe.

# Legislative Summary.

Both Houses were in secret session yesterday, little other business being done.

In the Senate, resolutions, protesting against the policy of emancipation for public service, were passed.

In the House, a resolution was introduced authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate certain outrages by the Home

GREATEST FRESHET ON RECORD .- The Reanoke river, at the time of our present writing, Thursday morning, January 12th, says the Clarksville Tobacco Plant, is swollen to a greater extent than it was ever known to be in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.— The freshet of June, 1862, exceeded all previous ones considerably. The water mark then was particularly and carefully defined on the brick warehouse in this town. The water at daybreak this morning was exactly seven inches higher than in 1862. And this excess is no small increase when the river has spread over the extensive highlands.

FOREIGNERS IN THE YANKEE ARMY .- In the Presidential election the entire vote in all Grant's vast army was but 18,000. All the lest were foreigners.

A dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, the Secreary of State, which escaped our attentionif it has ever been published here—is creating an interest in England, and much more in the Federal cities. Yankee ship owners, and those who combine with them to effect frauduent transfers-in order to change the flag, and thereby escape the searching of our cruisers-will begin to look to their pockets. Our national vessels, sailing under due commissions, with proper naval officers and crews, bearing the flag of the Confederate States, are legitimate ships of War-national in their character-and possessed of full national rights. They are ridiculously called piretes; but this is nonsense. And they are no more privateers than pirates. A privateer is a ship belonging to a private citizen, and receives letter of Marque to capture the ships of the enemy. The object of privateering is to make money. The risk is great and the chances of gain great. But in our case, the chances of gain were entirely destroyed, because our ports were blockaded; and we have been, by foreign governments, prohibited from carrying prizes into neutral ports. We are obliged, therefore, to rely for annoyance to the enemy's

and put to sea for the purpose. In this matter embarrassing questions arise. There may be neutral goods on the enemy's bettoms; or an enemy's ship-fraudulently transferred and put ostensibly under a foreign flag-may be loaded with Yankee freight. Unless we can hold such, as prizes, until the lecision of our Prize Courts on the case, we make nothing by the capture, and run the risk of destroying the property of neutrals,

commerce, upon government vessels, armed

which we scrupulously seek to avoid. Mr. Benjamin therefore says to foreign nations, who are neutrals-" The Confederate Government will not allow an enemy's vessel to escape because part of her cargo belongs to neutrals." He says to neutral merchants-" If you send your goods under the Federal flag, they are liable to seizure with the vessel. As an act of courtesy we have hitherto taken ransom-bonds in such cases but we do not waive our right to destroy. If neutral ports are open to receive our prizes, until our prize courts have pronounced judgment, your goods will be returned to you; but f not, you must take the risk of losing your goods, if you ship them under the Federal flag. With regard to an enemy's cargo, on a neutral vessel, the Confederate Government will scrupulously observe the principles of the Treaty of Paris of 1856." This is a bold and politic, as well as just and proper attitude, on the part of our Government. It says that goods in transit, by neutral bottoms, are free of all risk. By this, it cuts the Yankee marine down to the water's edge. It thus conciliates the foreign ship-owner, and pays a proper respect to the declaration of the great powers in 1856.

When ships are transferred, by Yankee owners to Englishmen, or Dutch, or others, in order to get from under the "gridiron"and under the protection of foreign neutral flags-our Government has determined to require the transfer to be bona fide, without appearance of collision.

The Yankee flag, on merchant vessels, is hardly seen on the ocean. Almost the whole merchant marine of Yankecdem is transferred by pretended sales; and, in many instances. mortgaged back to their original owners .-There are about seventy-five of these under the English flag. Of course, this is a shame and a fraud; and all these are lawful prizes, with all the goods they may have aboard, no matter by whom owned. Now, if we are allowed to carry prizes, when captured, into foreign ports, and have an adjudication on such vessels and cargo, so that the innocent may escape, then justice is done to all. But, if not, why then we must burn both. The Yankees are thus in a deplorable attitude .-They must consent to have neutrals admit us into their ports with our prizes, or they must see themselves dreaded and shunned by all shippers, for no prudent merchant will put his goods on any vessel owned by a Yankee, and transferred since 1861. On the other hand, if neutrals admit us with our prizes, then we shall have a fleet of privateers that will reap a rich harvest from Yankee com-

Each day is adding to our strength before the world. The very principles of law are ranging themselves on the side of independence. The seizure of the Florida-and the after chicanery of the Yankee Governmenthas produced its full measure of contempt.-The people of this Confederacy—if for no other reason than because of the vile iniquities which taint the Federal name since this war began-ought to abhor every idea of a re-union with them. We thank God to be able to rejoice in the hope that such re-union is impossible. We hear glorious tidings that a powerful reaction is taking place in Georgia. Soon, the ablest of her orators will appear before her people, to denounce the idea; and the discussion will be all on one side. We look soon to see a glorious restoration of

The number of slaves to be obtained in each State, as authorized by the act of Congress,

other, as a constituted by the act	o. Confire
approved February 17th, 1864,	is as follow
Virginia	2.250
South Carolina	2,500
Alabama	2,500
Tennessee	500
North Carolina	2,250
Georgia	2,500
Florida	500
Mississippi and East Louisian	na1,500
Total	14,500

It was Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, and not of South Carolina, that made the " personal explanation" in Congress in regard to the Senti Enel's article on "treason."

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 25th. The Senate, immediately on meeting, went

nto secret session. After coming out of secret session, the Senate -proceeded to the consideration of the tie fall of Fort Fisher. The following is unfinished business—coolutions protesting Admiral Porter's official account of the affair: against the policy of emancipation for public services, which, after being variously amended. passed their third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Not agreed to, yeas 32, nays 43.

agement, etc.. of the Insane Asylum, was then On the 15th, General Terry and myself arread, and a message having been received

quiring that the clerk be not within the conreading-ayes 47, nays 46.

The House shortly thereafter adjourned. COMPANY A, 16th, N C. BATTALION.

Belfield Va., Jan. 9, 1865. Messrs. Editors :- I hope you will allow ne following to be inserted in the columns of he Confederate, that it may meet the

yes of these who are guilty. One year ago poor men, members of this enormous sum of from three to five hundred rity, payable at the expiration of twelve assault successful. months, and are now refused their notes by In the meantime our gallant soldiers had these heartless, exempted scoundrels, in ex- gained a foothold on the northwest corner of change for the specified amounts. These the lort, fighting like lions and contesting same soldiers have nobly performed their duties every inch of ground. The Ironsides and living only on the slim rations issued by our Monitors kept throwing their shells into the Commissary, to save their scanty wages to- traverse not occupied by our men, but occupied

wards the payment of these notes. fellows with justice and stop them from of the heartiest cheers I ever heard. in the army? Confederate money and ne-saw with very much hard labor.
groes are on precisely the same footing; if one The troops have covered themselves with risk our all upon our country's altar in defence of our homes and our liberties, but when such gross injustice is practiced upon us, our spirits rebel and we feel more like going home and cursing the gentlemen who treat, us and our families unjustly, than standing

# Wanted-A Traitor.

Our cotemporaries of the press have drawn umerous and very striking parrallels between he bitter struggle which we are now enduring, and the famous war of independence which our fathers fought so heroically and successfully. In many points the two contests bear a marvellous resemblance-there is running through the history of each revolution an analogy that is forcibly impressed upon every observer. We of the South are contending for the same great principles that our ancestors did-we are fighting at the same time against similar odds. In each case the foe is arrogant, supercillious, brutal any tyrannizing. The defenceless women and children suffered then as now. Rapine, devastation, plunder, crime of every hue marked he track of British legions as it does of Yankee cohorts. Would that the similtude could be extended, and that through the lowering clouds that now surround us, we could see the rainbow of peace which bent over the freed Colonies—that across the storm tossed sea we could lescry the haven of safety and independence even years buffetings.

But in one matter we are at a less for a parallel. Here the analogy of the two cases cannon. ail. As yet we have no traitor in our midst -no betrayer of a great trust-no trafficker n the freedom of his country-no hawker of honor and reputation in the Yankee market Gen. Gaunt, of Arkansas, down to that little whiffet of a pill vender, Dr. Arnold, Mayor This has been a day of terrific struggle,

memory of their treason. born. This is what history demands-for wounding severely twenty-five others. the drama of the revolution would lack in Besides the men in Fort Fisher there were unity and completeness without some such about five hundred in the upper forts, and a

We want to see the backbone of the nation men, or where the appearance tested yet a little more. We want to see the more altered.

constancy of the people still further tried. We are anxious that their faith should be put to forts, as Fort Fisher commands them all. It this increased pressure. Such an event as the is so late now, that I can learn nothing more desertion of our cause by a prominent leader until morning.
in this crisis would be a sore trial to many;
but after a while the whole nation would servant. breathe freer. They would feel as if the dead-ly incubus had been removed—the offending (Signer

Jonah tossed over board, By all means let this traitor come forth.

mediate future. - Augusta Con.

though there is much floating ice.

#### Latest News from the North.

We have Northern papers of the 18th inst ... rom which we get the following summary of

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The Northern papers have full accounts of U.S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN.

Off Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. Sir-I have the honour to inform you that we have possession of Fort Eisher, and the fall of the surrounding works will soon follow. As I informed you in my last, we had com-Mr. Fowle presented a memorial from the menced operations with the iron vessels, which Mayor and Commissioners of Raleigh, praying bombarded while we landed the troops. On the passage of an act to exempt the municipal the 14th, I ordered all the vessels carrying authorities from Home Guard duty, and a bill eleven inch guns to bombard with the Iron-to that end, and noved a suspension of the sides, the Brooklyn taking the lead. By sunrules to put the bill on its various readings, set the lort was reduced to a pulp. Every Not agreed to, yeas 32, nays 43.

A report as to the present condition, man-with earth so that they would not work.

ranged for the assault, and I ordered 1400 from the Senate demanding consideration in sailors and marines to participate. At daysecret session, the House, on motion, resolved light the iron vessels, the Broeklyn and self therein at 11 a. m. eleven inch gunboats, commenced battering.

At the conclusion of the secret session, Mr. the work, while the troops made a lodgment Ashworth introduced resolutions, stating the within one hundred and fifty yards of the committal of certain outrages by the Home fort. At 10 o'clock all the vessels steamed Guard, acting under alleged orders from His in and took their stations, opening a heavy Excellency, the Governor, and appointing a fire, which was kept up until 3, P. M., when special committee of five to investigate said the signal was made to assault, the soldiers matter, with power to send for persons and taking the land side and the sailors the sea face, the ships changing but not stopping The bill authorizing the Secretary of State, their fire to the other works. The rebels met to employ a clerk was amended, on motion us with a courage worthy of a better cause, of Mr. Amis, so as to strike out a proviso re- and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the script age, and so amended passed its third top of the parapet amidst a murderous fire of grape and canister and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep pan eoupee. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell trying to emulate their brothers in arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our chart.

the main body of troops, and offered a most dollars to make something for their families to vigorous resistance there, but I witnessed it eat, and gave their notes with approved secu-all and think the marines could have made the

by the rebels. In this way our troops fought Why can't our one horse Legislature do from traverse to traverse, from 8 o'clock in something to redress our grievances? Why the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, when not drive these heartless vilians into the the joyful tidings were signalled to the fleet. army, where they would learn to treat their. We stopped our firing and gave them three

preying upon the necessities of the por men It has been the most terrific struggle I ever

goes up" so will the other; but I suppose glory, and General Terry is my beauideal of these slave owners never thought of this. - sef a soldier and a general. Our operations We are willing to toil and fight on; aye, even have been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the pavy the credit to say that this time at least we substantially injured the fort as a defensive work.

General Terry had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only one hundred and fifty men in up to protect them and their negroes from the works. This time the works were fully manned, and contained about eight hundred

men at the time of the assault. It is a matter of great regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up, but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the pavy's sharing with them the peril all were anxicus to undergo, and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers in arms in the works had the sailors been properly supported .--We have lost about two hundred men in killd and wounded, and amongst them some gallant officers.

I regret to annuunce the death of Lieut. S. W. Preston and Lieut. R. H. Porter .-They were both captured in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so long flaunted in our faces. Lieut. R. H. Lamsin was severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieut. Preston in his perilous adventure with the powder boat. Lieutenant George M. Bache and a number of others were wounded, the former not dangerously.

The assault only took place a few hours ago. the revolutionary patriots found after their and I am unable to inform you of our casualties. They are quite severe from the assault, but we had no casaulties from the enemy's

Knowing the importance of the department receiving news from Fort Fisher, I have written these few hurried lines. No one can conceive what the army and navy have gone places. Renegades and recreants we have, through to achieve this victory, which should from the style of that miserable fellow, Brig. have been ours on Christmas day, without the loss of a dozen men.

f Savannah. But such men are the mere and not surpassed by any of the events of the riff-raff of society—the scam thrown up on war. We are all worn out nearly, and you the surface of a boiling public-they are the must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory acvapors, frothy effervescences, who effect count. I will write fully by the Santiago de nothing, and will scarcely leave behind them. Cuba, which goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

What this revolution is yet to produce is a There is not a spot of earth about the fort traitor-some bright morning star like Lucifer that has not been torn up by our shells. I do -some man of position, who has been a trust- not know yet the number of killed and woundad leader, and whose fall will echo along the ed by our fire; but one fifteen inch shell alone corridors of time through generations yet un- spierced a bombproof, killing sixteen and

mer brightness—hideous by reason of his by the steamers this morning. So far, I beidly shifting sceres of war. The country demands it. We want to see the backbone of the nation men, or where the appearance of a fort was a work subjected to such a terrific bombard-

DAVID D. PORTER. Rear Admiral.

THE MILITARY ASSAULT. .

Now is the propitious time. He can never again find as opportune a season for the damnable work. These hours of gloom and danger comport well with his mission. Rome and being invited by one of the Staff to join the a Cataline—the struggling American them in the assault, actually entered the fort with General Curtis, acting as his Aide. He bly of Christ's Disciples a Judas Iscariot, and why not the Confederate States some dastard while the garrison were repeling the naval assault and had succeeded—by suddenly assault, and had succeeded-by suddenly We pray God that the cup may pass from capturing the guard of thirty men at the salus in Georgia, and that no son of hers may lyport, manning two howitzers loaded with attain that bad pre-eminence, but we must grape, and shooting down and driving back confess that we fear the revelation of the im-the sharp-shooters on the ramparts-in gain-

ing an entrance and a footing on three of the The Potomac river is again navigable, al-garrison was directed to them. The gallant fellows engaged in this bold and hazardous

work were the 142 New York—the same men who spatched the flag from the ramparts unler Butler, and have now secured the fort it-

elf. Their approaches were conducted scienifically, and they each armed with " ninehooters," swept down their opponets as they advanced, who, having to stop to load, were irtually disarmed.

Their supports rushed on as soon as the ag was raised, and then commended one of he severest contests that the war has furnished for the possession of a fort. It appeared to have been constructed especially for such contest as was now progressing, and each of the seventeen mounds were successively fought for and struggled over with desperate perseverance and bravery, both by the assaultng party and the garrison. Mound after mound was captured, until nine of the seventeen were in our possession, at 9 o'clock at night, when General Curtis, who led the assaulting party, determined to make one more charge on the enemy, and if that failed, to old on to the half that was in his possession until the morning. Just as he was about to make the charge, a white flag was raised by he garrison, and possession given of the entire work. The prisoners were at once placed in he bomb-proofs and kept under guard until and numbered, with those who escaped and vere subsequently recaptured, over 1,800 privates and one hundred officers, including the works on the coast, and Brigadier General Lamb, the commander of Fort Fisher, both of whom are wounded, the latter, it is thought,

The loss of the army in this assault and the subsequent contest for the possession of the work is 750 in killed and wounded. The gallant General Curis, who accompanied Gen. Butter, but who disagreed with him in the pinion that the fort could not be taken, led he assault, and has a painful wound over the

ies on Zeke's Island and the Mound, is 72 -They were all in good condition, none of them being spiked, though 14 of the 17 on the north front were dismounted. The variety of guns is remarkable, embracing all the most famed varieties of English manufacture, including a 100 pounder Armstrong gun, mounted on a solid mahogany carriage.

When it is remembered that the assault was commenced at three o'clock in the after-extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo. noon, and that the full possession of the fort he fierceness of the hand-to-hand encounter at Hardeeville. may be imagined. They fought as men never before fought. Shot and shell from the Mound and the water batteries were pouring into the side of the fort that they had obtained possession of, and they for the with a garrison of two thousand men familiar with every nook and corner of this vast work. The fleet could fall of their colors, with the advance or reiewed with intense interest.

The rebels having been driven from one past nine o'clock, which was the time of the irst cheer we heard from the gallant victors. AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.

downfall, a tremendous explosion took place and after a short secret session, the Heuse ad-in its very centre, scunding lounder than the journed. boom of a fifteen inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of this mmense work for four or five minutes .t was at once apparent that the magazine had xploded, and that it must have been accomanied with great loss of life. We soon after earned that the destruction of life was not ess than two hundred, including many sailors rom the fleet, who had not returned to their ships. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops n carrying candles into the magazine .large quantity of corn meal had been ound stored in a magazine, which the colored soldiers had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder, underneath the meal. The xact manner in which the fire was commupicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some loose powder n the floor, into which a spark felt. It was terrible event, so soon following our great ictory. I have heard the names of some egiments that are said to have suffered most, but for fear that my intelligence may not be reliable, it were, perhaps, better not to men-

this terrible catastrophe, some attributing it particulars. the work of a torpedo, but on enquiring, I learn that it was undoubtedly the result of carelessness, or rather the lack of knowledge of the presence of powder.

# Never too Old to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme age, learned to play musical instruments.

Cato at eighty years of age thought proper learn the Greek language.

Plutarch when between seventy and eighty. ommenced the study of Latin. Bocacio was thirty-five years of age when commenced his studies in polite literature.

et he became one of three masters of the uscan dialect, Dante, and Petrarch being the Sir Humphrey Spelman nelected the scinces in his youth, but commenced studying

ences in his youth, but commenced studying A good Plantation on Cape Fear River, conof them when he was between fifty and sixty taining some fine Bottom Land. On the premises
years of age. After this time he became a is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses.

M. McKAY,
feb 1-w3t\* Summerville, Harnett Co., N. C. Colbert, the famous French minister, at

ixty years of age, returned to his Latin and Lundovico at the great age one hundred

and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one the most remarkable instances of the progressing of age in new Ogibly, the translator of Homer and Virgil,

was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till was past the age of fifty. Franklin did not fully commence his phil-PERSONAL.

that indeed he began it late, but he could herefore master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, comprocure publication in the Philadelphia Enquirer, nenced the translation of the Illiad and his and send bill to this office. menced the translation of the Illiad and his most pleasing productions written in his old

# New Advertisements.

2, p. m., to-day.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Intered eccording to act of Congressin the year 1863, by J. S. Tunashen, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### From Blehmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24 .- The Legislature es Virginia adopted resolutions on the 17th, declaring the appointment of Gen Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States, would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies as well as the people of the several States and inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause. This resolution was communicated to the Presideat, who, in reply, says Virginia cannot have a higher regard for Gen Lee or greater confidence in his character and ability than is entertained by him. He has always expressed his inability to as same command of other armies than those now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field, of that now opposed to Grant. In conclusion, the President assures the General Assembly that whenever it shall be found his morning, when they were marched out practicable for Gen Lee to assume command of all the armies of the Confederate States without withdrawing him from the direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, he will deem it pro. Major General Whiting, the commander of all metive of public interest to place him in such command.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24 .- Frank Blair is still here endeavoring to initiate negotiations for peace. Gen. Sin gleton started for Washington to-day, but the flag of truce boat was compelled te return.

#### From Charlesten.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22. Two more Monitors have arrived, making ten now inside of the bar. The enemy reported building a Railroad from The number of guns captured in the fort Port Royal ferry to Pocotaligo, and McPhersons. and the adjacent works, including the batte-wille. A Yankee transport with three guns came up the Edisto River to White Point, on John's Island, sounding the Channel, then proceeded up the Dahoo River. No other movements repoted. Very heavy rain falling.

The enemy have made no movement since our las, report. The Railroad between Saltketchie bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burnte and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23 -- All quiet along the was not obtained until nine o'clock in the lines. The enemy have made no new movements. evening—a period of six hours—some idea of Our scouts report a considerable force of Yankees

#### Confederate Congress. MOND. Jan. 24 -

Clark, from the Committee on Elections, protested against the report, after reviewing the circumstances of Mr. Foot's effort to leave the Confeddo nothing to assist them, and the rise and seracy, closing with the declaration that he has been guilty of conduct incompatible with the tiring of the reports of musket firing, were duty and his station as a member of the Congress of the Confederate States, and that he be, therefor, and is hereby expelled from this House .-mound to another, finally surrendered, at half- Mr. Gilmer presented the majority report, justifying the arrest of Mr. Foote, and declaring that his conduct deserves the censure of the House .-The majority report was rejected for want of two Whilst we were looking at Fort Fisher untibirds vote in favor of its adoption—yeas 51, nays ler the Federal flag, and rejoicing over its 24. The minority report was then adopted, thirds vote in favor of its adoption-yeas 51, mays

The Senate was in secret session on the curren-

# Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24 .- Northern papers 20th. received. Wall street was excited on the 19th by the report of Blair's return to Richmond, with a programme from Lincoln in favor of appointing Commissioners to meet at City Point. Every body who had anything to sell was selling at a sacrifice, in many cases, under the conviction that the war was about over. In a day or two, says the writer, they will probably have occasion to bemoan their credulity.

Gold opened on the 20th at 19914.

A French author says: "When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my

The Progress learns that the corncrib and smokehouse of a Mr. Myatt, in the Western part of this county, were consumed by fire on Sunday night. The crib contained about 25 Various rumors were affoat with regard to barrels of corn. We have not learned the

horse, no one offered to make him good.

### FUNERAL NOTICE. The funeral services of the late ALEXANDER

M. GORMAN, will take place this day at three o'clook, p. m., from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. DIED.

#### EMMA, daughter of L. W. & A. Sorrill, age ten years, six months, and eight days.

In this city on the 21st inst., of inflamation,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AND FOR SALE,

SALE, ONE CONFEDERATE

4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE. ALSO. One Seven per cent. Bond.

Apply at jan 26-dlt\*

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why W. A. DUNN, who, when last heard from, was a the began the study of law so late, answered prise er in Washington City, and Captain NOR-that indeed he began it late; but he analysis WOCD, at Fort Delay, and Captain NOR-

JOSEPH YEARGIN. jan 26-d3t

# MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of HIRAM LODGE, No. 40, are requested to assemble at the Masonic Hall, New Advertisements.

Confederate Bond and Certificate for sale.

Richmond Enquirer will attend to "peronal."

Land for sale, by M. McKay.

Notice to the fraternity of Masons to meet

Are requested to assemble at the Masonic Hall, this afterneon, precisely at 2 o'clock, preparatory to attending the funeral of our late Brother, A.

M. GORMAN, which will take place from the Methodist Church, at three o'clock.

The members of "Wm. G. Hill" Lodge, and all transient brethren of good standing, who may be in the city, are respectfully invited to unite with us.

By order of the Worshipful Master:

D. W. BAIN.

Relaigh Lan 26 1866—14

Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1865-1t